Mitosis takes place only in somatic cells.

Somatic cells are all the cells in the body, except for gametes.

The purpose of mitosis is for growth and repair.

Interphase is the period between cell divisions

Cell division by mitosis consists of prophase, metaphase, interphase and telophase.

The two daughter cells from mitosis are identical to the parent cell.

During mitosis chromosomes are replicated, then the cell divides once.

Somatic cells are diploid.

A chromosome consists of two chromatids, joined at the centromere.

Cytokinesis is the division of the cytoplasm.

Meiosis takes place only in the gonads.

Male gonads are the :

Female gonads are the :

The gametes produced by meiosis are haploid.

During meiosis genetic variation is increased by crossing over and recombination.

The haploid number in humans is:

Chiasmata form during crossing over.

Sister chromatids are genetically identical.

Homologous chromosomes carry the same genes.

Four gametes are formed from a single cell after meiosis.

The basic unit of DNA is the nucleotide.

A nucleotide consists of a phosphate group, a sugar and a base.

A sequence of three bases on mRNA is called a codon.

Thymine pairs with adenine, cytosine pairs with guanine.

Transfer RNA carries amino acids to mRNA during protein synthesis.